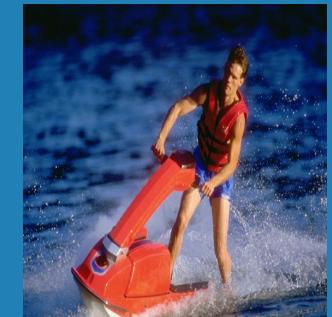




# Memorial Day Recreation And Off-Duty Safety Brief



Dave Smith  
Naval Safety  
Center



# Risk Matrix

		Probability			
Severity		A	B	C	D
Severity	I	1	1	2	3
	II	1	2	3	4
	III	2	3	4	5
	IV	3	4	5	5

**CATEGORY I** - The hazard may cause death, loss of facility/asset or result in grave damage to national interests.

**CATEGORY II** - The hazard may cause severe injury, illness, property damage, damage to national or service interests or degradation to efficient use of assets.

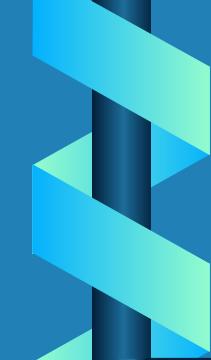
**CATEGORY III** - The hazard may cause minor injury, illness, property damage, damage to national, service or command interests or degradation to efficient use of assets.

**CATEGORY IV** - The hazard presents a minimal threat to personnel safety or health, property, national, service or command interests or efficient use of assets.

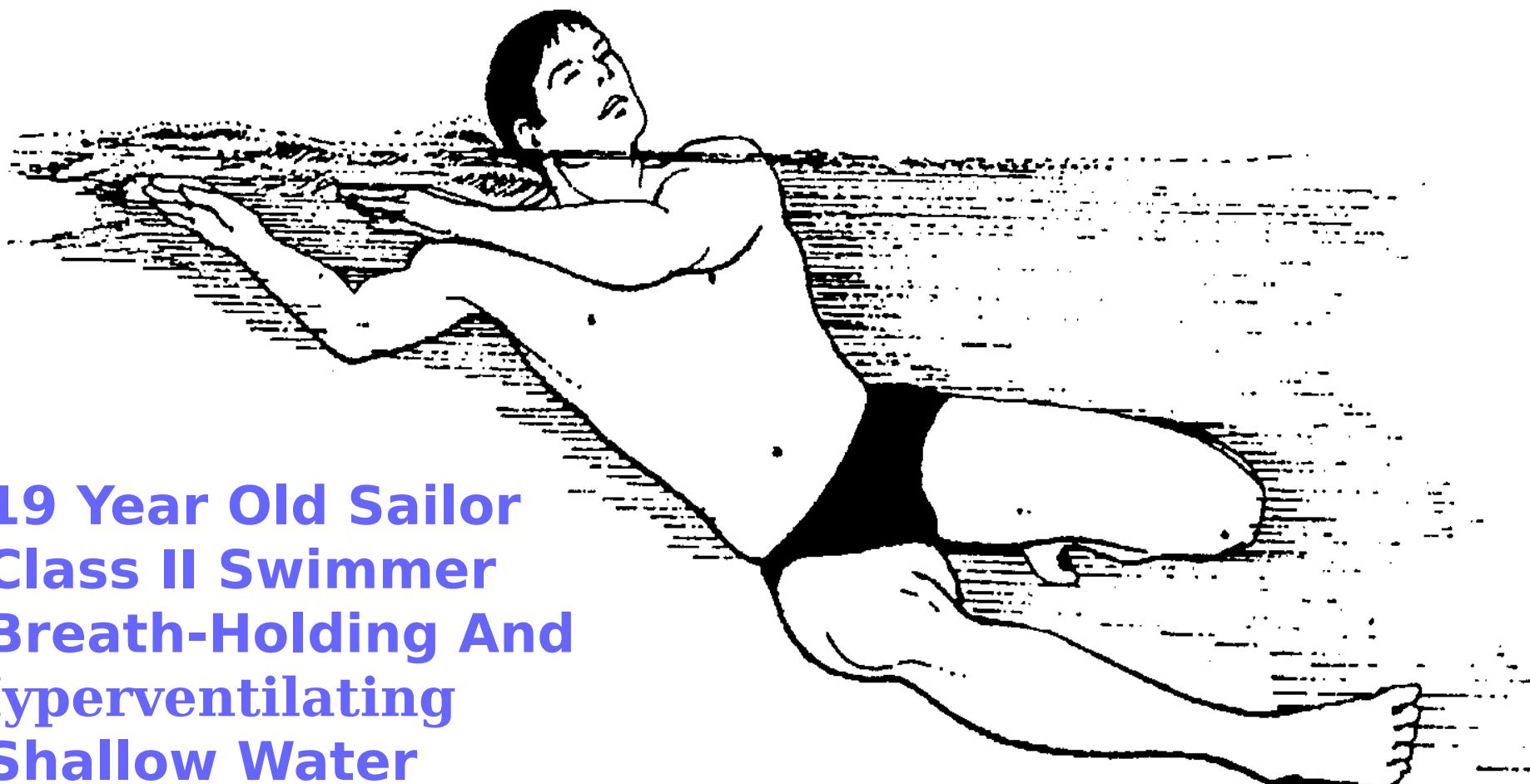
**Risk  
Assessment  
Code**

1 = Critical  
2 = Serious  
3 = Moderate  
4 = Minor  
5 = Negligible

Probability of Occurrence +  
Severity =



# Scenario



- 19 Year Old Sailor
- Class II Swimmer
- Breath-Holding And Hyperventilating
- Shallow Water Blackout

# 1. Identify Swimming Hazards

- Water Clarity
- Insufficient Water Depth
- Poor Swimmers
- Shallow Water Blackout
- Alcohol
- Thunderstorm



## **2. Assess Swimming Hazards In Terms Of Risk**

### Hazards

### Risk

### Assessment

- Insufficient Water Depth  
Serious/Probably (2)
- Poor Swimmers  
Serious/Probably (2)

# Assess Swimming Hazards In Terms Of Risk (cont.)

## Hazards Assessment

## Risk

- Shallow Water Blackout  
**Critical/Likely (1)**

- Alcohol  
**Serious/Probably (2)**

- Water Clarity  
**Critical/Likely (1)**

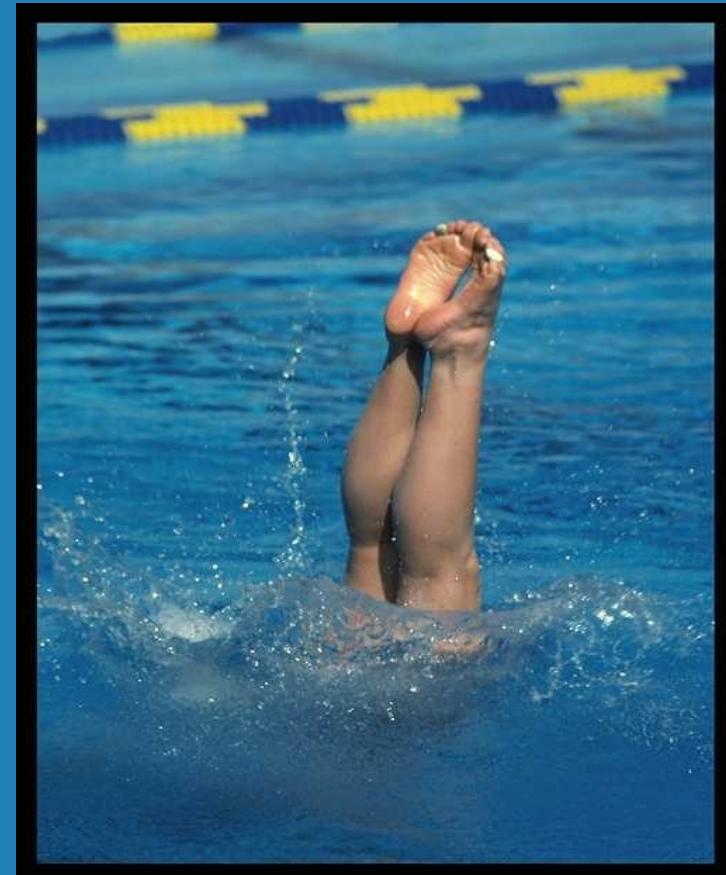


# **Risk On Risks**

## **3. Make Swimming Decisions Based**

### **Hazards**

- Shallow Water Blackout
- Water Clarity
- Poor Swimmers
- Thunderstorms
- Insufficient Water Depth
- Alcohol



# 4. Implement Swimming Controls



Hazards

- Shallow Water Blackout  
Prohibiting

Controls

Place Signs

Breath-Holding And  
Hyperventilating Techniques -  
Recognize/Measures To Take

- Water Clarity  
Person Adding

Qualified



# Implement Swimming Controls (cont.)

## Hazards

- Thunderstorms  
For A

## Controls

*Clear The Pool*

*Period Of Time Determined*

## *Guard*

*By The Life*

- Insufficient Water Depth

*Check Water*

# 5. Supervise/Evaluate

- ***Monitor Effectiveness Of Controls***
- ***Watch For Changes***



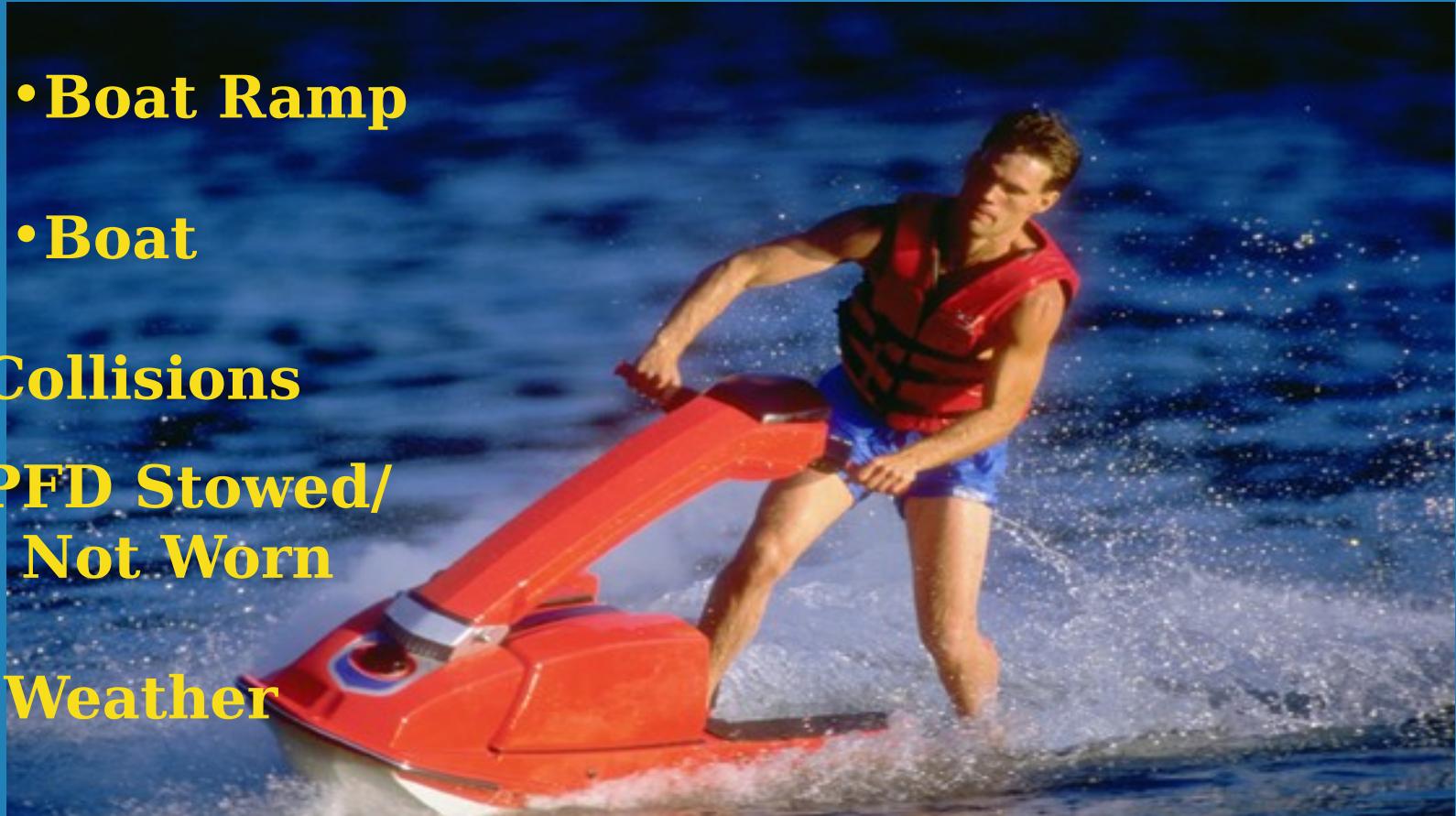
# Scenario

- **Navy MWR**
- Rented Boat**
- **Three Foot Wakes**
- **PFD Available - Not Worn**
- **Booze**



# 1. Identify Boating Hazards

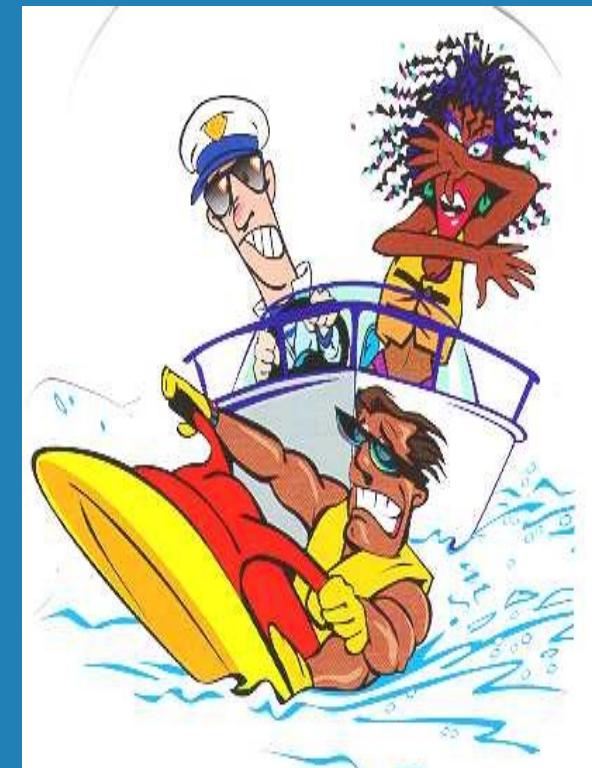
- Boat Ramp
- Boat
- Collisions
- PFD Stowed/  
Not Worn
- Weather



# Identify Boating Hazards

## (cont.)

- Falls Overboard
- Operator Inexperience
- Alcohol
- Defective Equipment
- Sea State





## 2. Assess Boating Hazards

### In Terms of Risk

<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Risk</u>
<u>Assessment</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Collisions</li></ul> Critical/Probably (1)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sea State</li></ul> Moderate/May (3)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Faulty Visual Distress</li></ul> (4)	Minor/May

# Assess Boating Hazards In Terms of Risk (cont.)

## Hazards Assessment

## Risk

- Falls Overboard  
Serious/May (3)
- Operator Inexperience  
Serious/Probably (2)
- Alcohol  
Critical/Probably (1)

# 3. Make Boating Risk Decisions Based On Risks

## Hazards

- PFDs Stowed/Inaccessible
- Collisions
- Alcohol
- Falls Overboard
- Sea State
- Operator Inexperience
- Faulty Visual Distress Signals





## 4. Implement Boating Controls

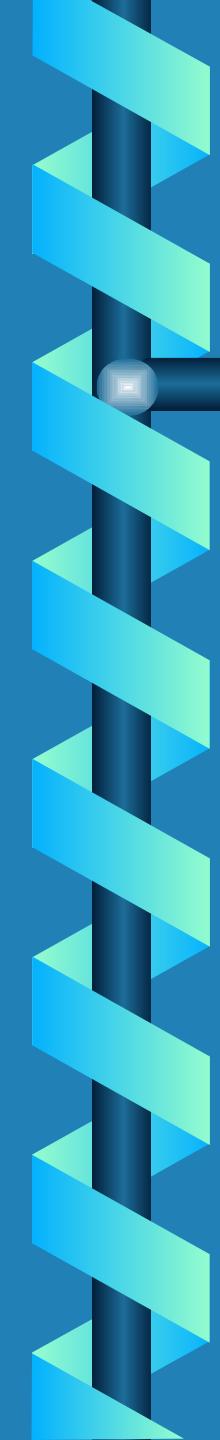
### Hazards Controls

- PFDs Stowed/Inaccessible  
Keep  
Throwable PFD

Within Reach/ Wear



PFD



# Implement Boating Controls (cont.)

## Hazards

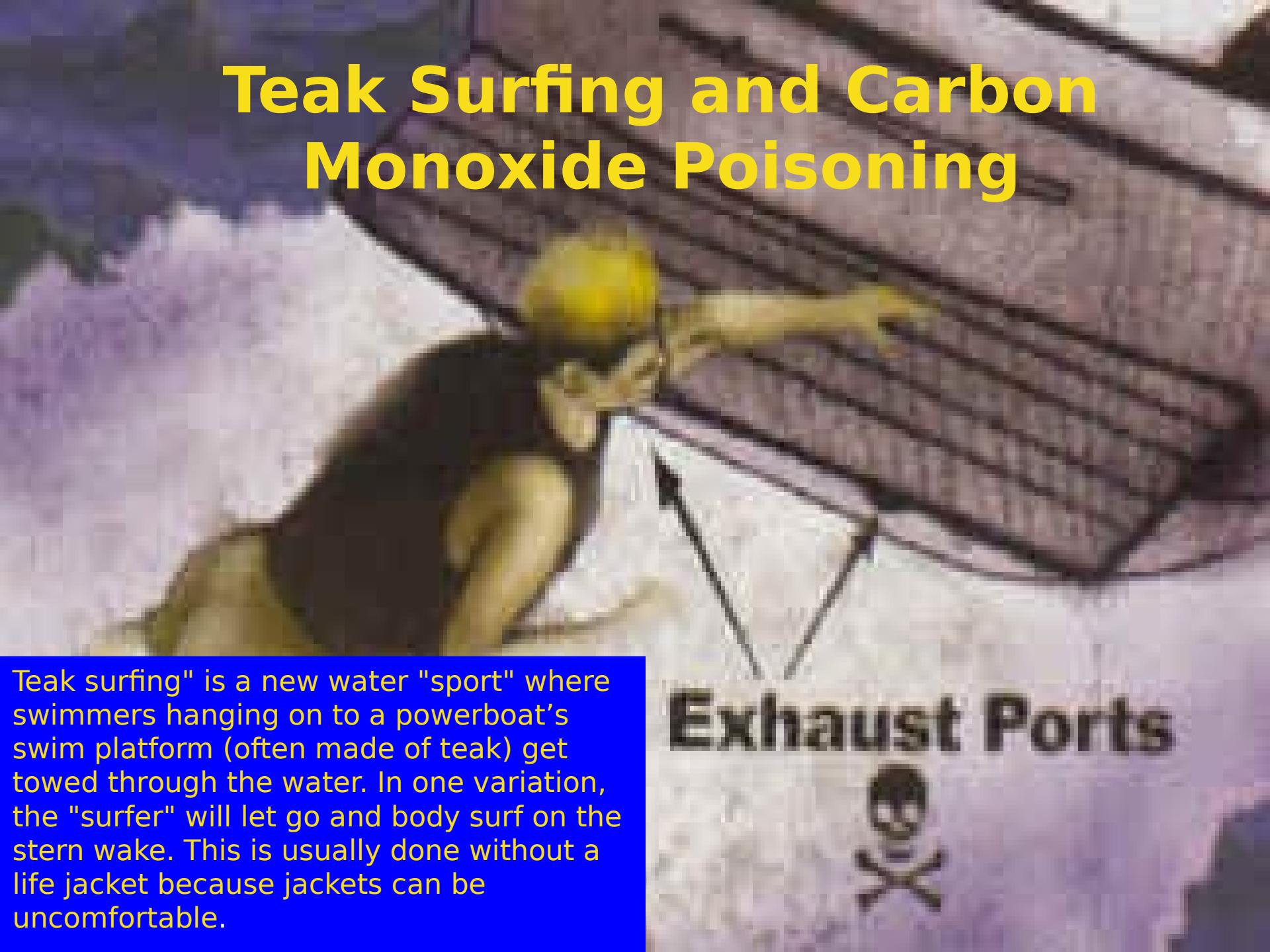
- ❖ Operator Inexperience  
Safety Course  
Include Manoverboard

## Controls

- Small Boat  
To

- ❖ Faulty Visual Distress  
Check Signals

# Teak Surfing and Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

A photograph showing a person's legs and feet hanging over the side of a boat. The boat has a dark wood deck and a light-colored swim platform. The water is visible in the background.

"Teak surfing" is a new water "sport" where swimmers hanging on to a powerboat's swim platform (often made of teak) get towed through the water. In one variation, the "surfer" will let go and body surf on the stern wake. This is usually done without a life jacket because jackets can be uncomfortable.

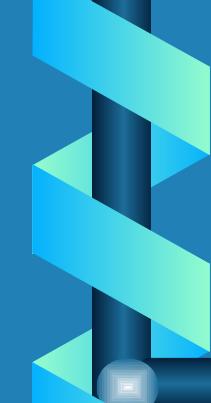
## Exhaust Ports



# Teak Surfing And Carbon Monoxide Poisoning



In addition to the very obvious danger of swimmers being near moving propellers, there is a less obvious danger of carbon monoxide poisoning. A moving boat can pull a suction behind it which traps exhaust fumes behind the boat. Exposure to engine exhaust can cause teak surfers to faint, and, since they usually don't wear a life jacket [*the two don't go together*], they can drown.



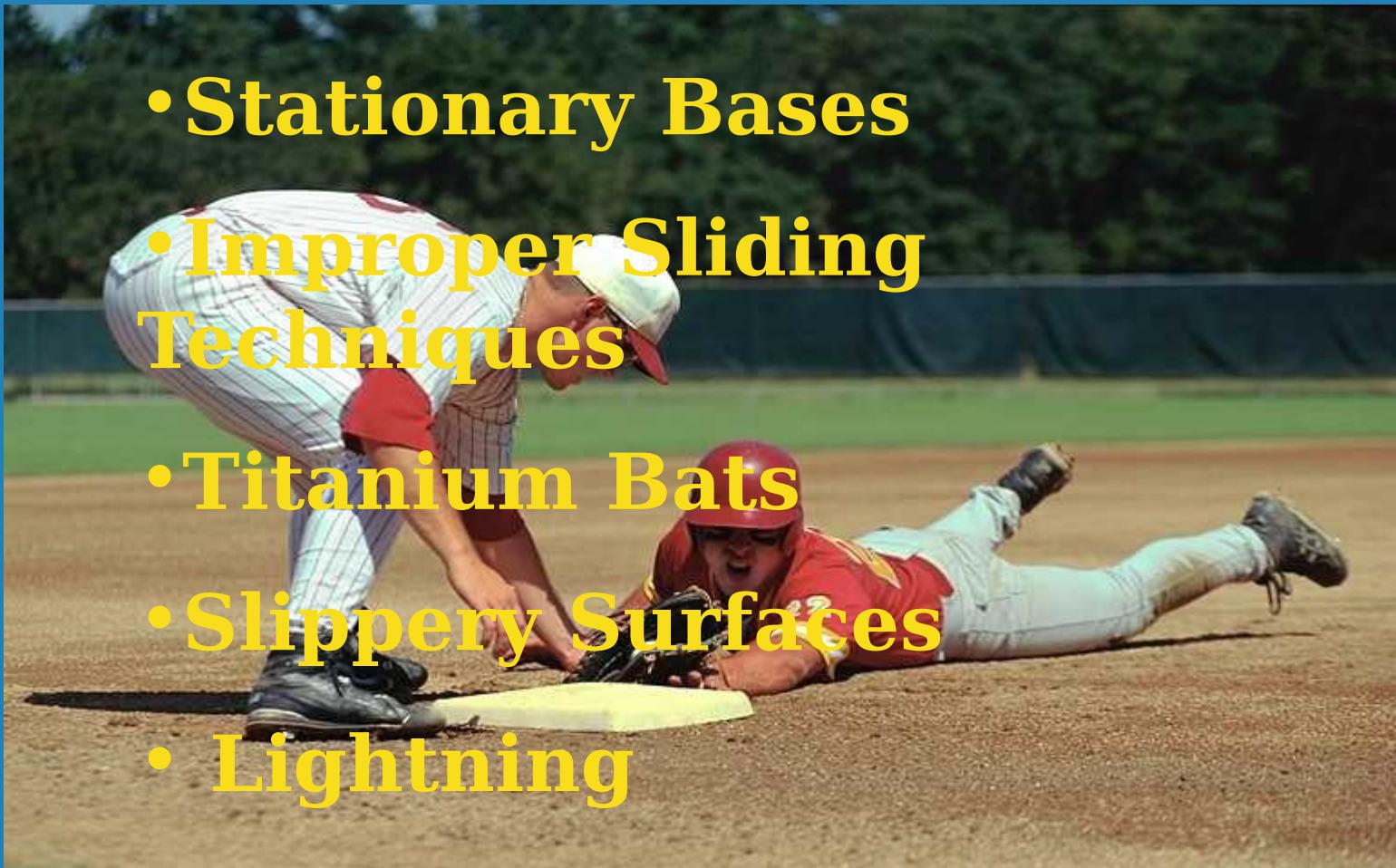
## 5. Supervise/Evaluate



- Monitor Effectiveness Of Controls
- Watch For Changes

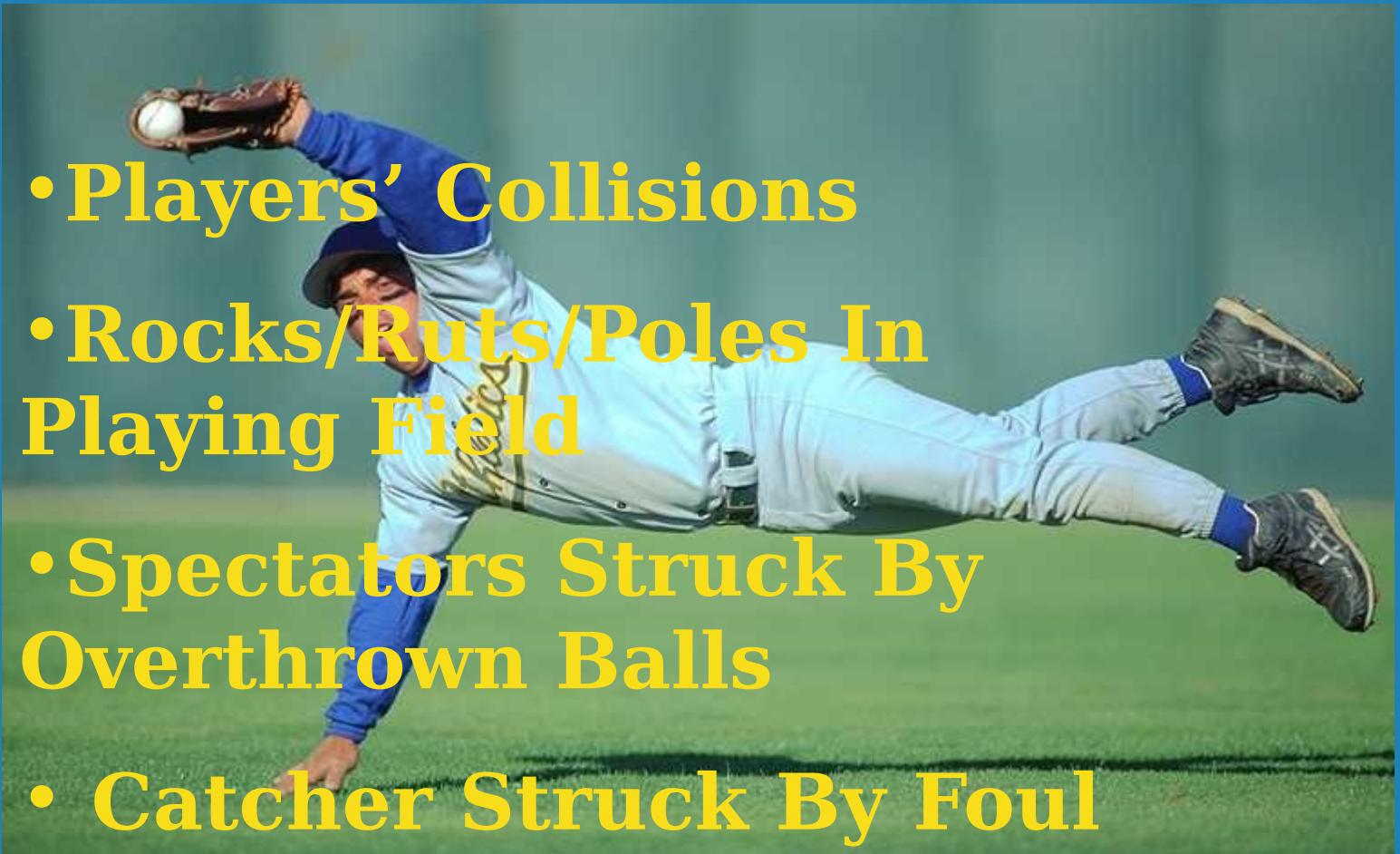
# 1. Identify Softball Hazards

- Stationary Bases
- Improper Sliding Techniques
- Titanium Bats
- Slippery Surfaces
- Lightning



# Identify Softball Hazards (cont.)

- Players' Collisions
- Rocks/Ruts/Poles In Playing Field
- Spectators Struck By Overthrown Balls
- Catcher Struck By Foul Tip/Bat



## 2. Assess Softball Hazards In Terms Of Risk

### Hazards Assessment

### Risk

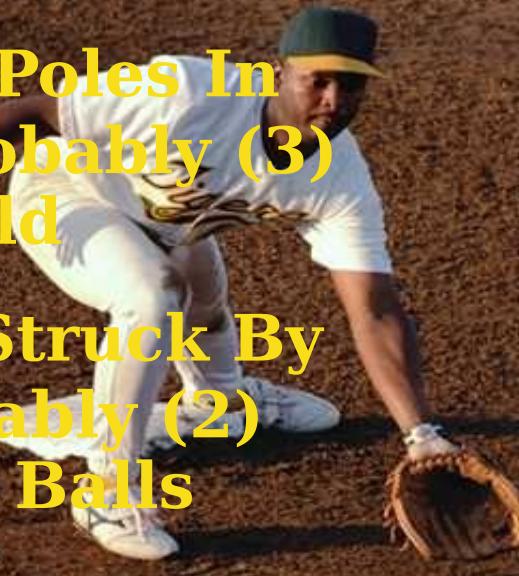
- **Stationary Bases**  
**Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Improper Sliding**  
**Moderate/Probably (3)**  
**Techniques**
- **Titanium Bats**  
**Moderate/Probably (3)**
- **Slippery Surfaces**  
**Moderate/Probably (3)**

# **Assess Softball Hazards In Terms Of Risk (cont.)**

## **Hazards**

- **Players' Collisions**  
**Serious/Probably (2)**
- **Rocks/Ruts/Poles In**  
**Moderate/Probably (3)**  
**Playing Field**
- **Spectators Struck By**  
**Serious/Probably (2)**  
**Overthrown Balls**
- **Catcher Struck By Foul**  
**Moderate/May (3)**

## **Risk Assessment**



# 3. Make Softball Risk Decisions Based On Risks

## Hazards

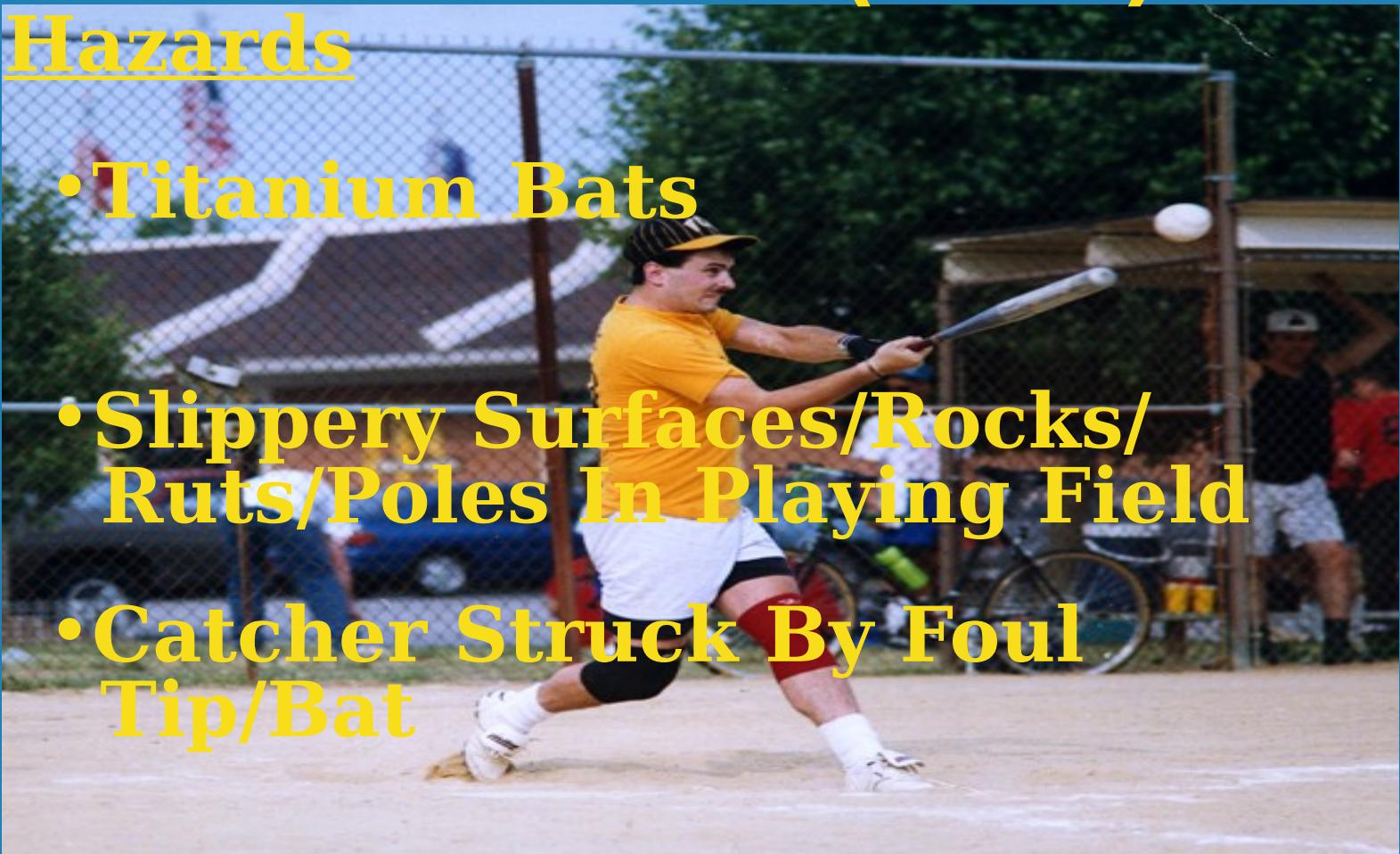
- Lightning
- Players' Collisions
- Spectators Struck By Overthrown Balls
- Stationary Bases
- Improper Sliding Techniques

# Make Softball Risk Decisions

**Based On Risks (cont.)**

## Hazards

- Titanium Bats
- Slippery Surfaces/Rocks/  
Ruts/Poles In Playing Field
- Catcher Struck By Foul  
Tip/Bat



# 4. Implement Softball Controls

## Hazards

- Lightning Guidelines When to



## Controls

Set

Stop Play

- Players' Collisions

Designate Center

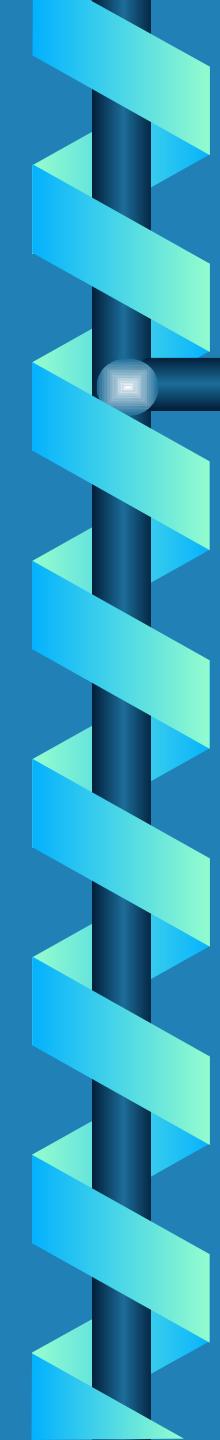
Fielder For Outfield Fly

Spectators

Coaches

Warning

(Shortstop For Infield)



# Implement Softball Controls (cont.)

## Hazards

- Stationary Bases  
Safety/Breakaway Bases
- Improper Sliding  
Clinics  
Techniques
- Titanium Bats  
Approved Bats
- Slippery Surfaces/  
Safe Play

## Controls

- Only Use
- Attend Sliding
- Only Use ASA
- Inspect Field For

# 5. Supervise/Evaluate

- *Monitor Effectiveness Of Controls*
- *Watch For Changes*



# Barbecuing Safety

- Well Ventilated Areas  
Outdoors
- Approved Lighter Fluids,  
No Gasoline
- Stand Upwind When  
Lighting Grill
- For Propane Grills, Open  
Grill Cover Before Lighting
- After Cooking, Shut The  
Propane Bottle Valve Off &  
Let The Gas In The Lines  
Burn Out



# Lawnmower Safety



- Follow Manufacturer's Recommendations
- Wear PPE (Safety Goggles & Shoes)
- Remove Objects Before Cutting

- Push Do Not Pull Mower
  - For Walk Behind Mowers, Mow Laterally Across A Slope Not Up And Down
  - On A Riding Mower, The Rule Is Just The Opposite
- Ensure Lawnmower Is Cool Before Refueling

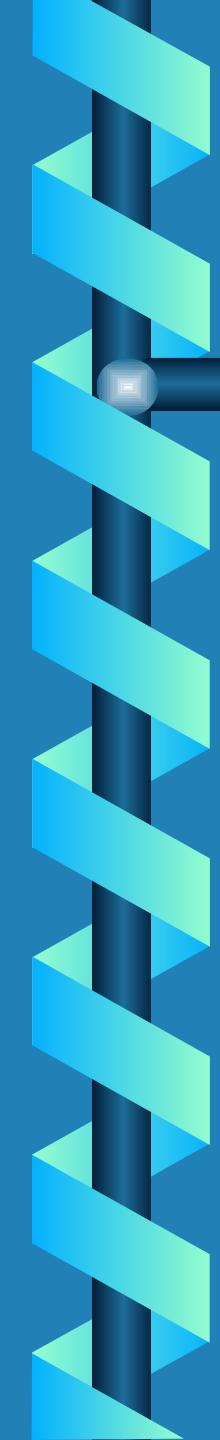


# The End

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## **Three Important Things To Remember**

- What Can Hurt Patrons**
- What Can I Do About It**
- Who Can I Tell**



# ***Questions***

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